The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1784. (No. 7.)

Tappahannock, Feb. 1, 1784.

THE UNDERWRITERS of Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe, in London, having appointed me their Agent in the State of Virginia—I give notice to all whom it may concern, That they may know where to apply for delivering up any veſſels, cargoes, or goods, which may be damaged, and require to be ſold, or repaired, on the ſaid Underwiters account.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

N. B. For diſpatch, and for the convenience of the trade of Alexandria and that neighbourhood, I ſhall, on notice, appoint Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. to act in my abſence.

Chatham, Feb. 26, 1784.

IN January laſt I advertiſed ſundry Financier's Notes, payable in ſix months from the 28th of October laſt, to *Edward Carrington*, or bearer, of the following numbers and denominations:

No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
38	50	11	50	2	50
39	100	12	100	3	100
40	20	4	20	7	20
41	50	5	50	8	50
42	100	6	100	9	100
10	20	1	20		

Which I either loſt in the city of Richmond, or had taken out of my pocket on the 22d of December laſt.——I have it now in proof, that they have lately been negociated in the State of Maryland by two men, who paſſed by the names of John Thomas, and Wyatt Davis, and ſaid they came from Virginia: They were ſeen by two Gentlemen in company with Mr. Philip Melton, of Maryland, of whom they purchaſed a horſe, at the extravagant price of 170 dollars, and paid for him with three of the abovementioned notes; alſo another of one Roberts, a tavern-keeper, on the Frederick-Town road.——I hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver them to JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; of Fredericksburg, Col. EDWARD CARRINGTON in Richmond, or to the Subſcriber, or in proportion for a part of them——I ſhall alſo conſider it as an act of Friendſhip if any perſon, acquainted with the above named John Thomas and Wyatt Davis, will inform me where they live.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Sale, in Dumfries, on Monday the 5th Day of April next, being Prince William Court-Day,

A TRACT of LAND, on Occoquan River, containing about 150 acres, with a good Merchant Mill thereon, known by the name of Bland's Mill, now grinding and in good order, with two water-wheels and two pair of ſtones, bolters, &c. all in very good order for manufacturing; it is fourteen miles from Dumfries and about twenty-five from Alexandria, and on a never failing ſtream.—Twelve months credit will be given for one half of the purchaſe-money.

JOHNSTON SMITH.

Feb. 24, 1784.

Alexandria, March 2, 1784.

To the Inhabitants of Fairfax, Loudon, Shenandoah, Fauquier, Berkley, and Frederick Counties.

THE Subſcribers intend to keep ſeveral Boats running from the different Landings on this River, in order to ſupply the abovementioned Counties, in the moſt punctual Manner with FISH, either SHAD or HERRINGS, during the Seaſon, at the current Prices of Alexandria, which they will deliver at the Wharves of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Capt. John Harper, or Mr. Thomas Fleming.—They will take in Payment, Wheat, Flour, Butter, Bacon, or Tobacco, at the current Prices of this Town.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, and Co.

WARSAW, *November* 2.

LETTERS from Peterſburgh bring accounts of great doings in the Imperial ſhip-yards, where the Empreſs has directed that three ſhips of 100 guns and of 74 ſhall be built annally. They add, that the Miniſter of Vienna there, receives frequently couriers from his court, and that one was lately received from Conſtantinople, that nothing by this laſt had tranſpired; but that ſince his arrival, a further levy of 40,000 men had been ordered.

It is pretended, that the Ruſſian fleet of Aſoph, had ſailed thence for Caffa, where abundance of ſeamen and ſhip-builders, chiefly Engliſh, had arrived.

All the news which we have from Crimea, and we have none but ſuch as comes through the Ruſſians, declare, that the moſt perfect tranquility prevails throughout this peninſula; and that all places along the coaſt, where it would be eaſy to land troops, are furniſhed with ſoldiers, and the fortifying of all the ports is carried on with the greateſt vigour.

Hamburgh, Nov. 2. The ſubmiſſion of Prince Heraclius, of Georgia, to the empire of Ruſſia is confirmed. The Empreſs has ratified the treaty concluded with this Prince on the anniverſary day of her coronation. It contains 13 articles.

It is ſaid, that the rigorous meaſures taken by the King of Pruſſia with the city of Dantzick, has not as yet produced any effect on the inhabitants. They remain unſhaken in their reſolutions. The levies of men go on, the gates are ſtill ſhut; ſometime before the inveſtiture there was introduced a ſupply of 5000 Poliſh oxen, which added to the ſtock of proviſions already laid in, will it is ſaid prevent ſcarcity for ſix months. We cannot ſee what the Dantzickers propoſe to themſelves; for unleſs ſome powerful intervention takes place, they have no other courſe but ſubmiſſion, and notwithſtanding all that can be done, things muſt come to that. The court has publiſhed an account of the preſent diſpute with the magiſtracy of the city.

Nov. 14. The proſpect of reſtoring peace between the Turks and the powers who threaten them, ſtill continues, and we ſtill expect that the former will determine to make the ſacrifices which are required of them. Without doubt they will be conſiderable.

Prince Heraclius, of Georgia, who for himſelf and his country has recognized the ſuperiority of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and her ſucceſſors on the Imperial throne, was formerly tributary and vaſſal of the Perſians, and of the Ottomans. The country of Kachet, and a part of that of Kartalenia, or Karduel, as M. d'Anvilla calls it in his maps, revolted againſt the former, and the latter againſt the Turks. It is not to be doubted, that the two former ſuperiors of thoſe countries, will be diſſatisfied with this new arrangement, and we may from thence conclude, that there is no foundation for a report which had been publiſhed of an underſtanding between Ruſſia and Perſia againſt the Porte. The eſtabliſhed religion of Georgia is the Greek.

Paris, Oct. 3. The academy of ſciences, arts and Belles Lettres, of Chaſlons ſur Marne, in its ſitting of the 25th of laſt month, has adjudged the premium of one hundred dollars to a perſon unknown, who has ſent the beſt memoirs on this ſubject—what are the beſt means of ſoftening and bettering in France the condition of day labourers, ſmall cultivators, poor drudges, as well as that of their wives and children? That of ninety-four dollars was adjudged to Mr. Du Mas, a lawyer, in the bailliwick of Lons le Saunier—the ſubject was, "what are the beſt means of perfectioning in France the education of women?"

The ſame academy propoſes for the premium of the preſent year the following ſubjects. viz. 1. What are the beſt means of encouraging marriages in France, without infringing the reſpect due to religion and virtue? This premium will be ninety-four dollars. 2. What are the beſt means of animating and encouraging commerce, in the province of Champaigne, and more eſpecially in the city of Chaſlons? This reward will be fifty guineas. 3. What are the beſt means of perfectioning in France the conſtitutions of the colleges, as well as the education therein given? This reward will be fifty guineas alſo.

The academy of ſciences, inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, of Touloufe (the capital of Languedock) offers for the enſuing year the following ſubjects for public diſcuſſion, as well as the different rewards thereunto annexed: 1. Six hundred and fifty dollars to the perſon who ſhall ſend the academy the beſt memoir on the method of bringing water into the city, either from the ſcattered ſprings on the city grounds, or from the river which waſhes its walls, in a quantity ſufficient for the culinary purpoſe, for extinguiſhing fires, and for ſprinkling the ſtreets, ſquares and public walks. 2. Ninety-four dollars to the perſon who ſhall aſſign the beſt means of conſtructing a framed bridge, of one ſingle arch, 24 feet above the water, over a river 450 feet wide, the ſhores of which are 25 feet above its level. 3. A reward of one hundred and ninety dollars to the memoir which ſhall beſt demonſtrate what are the effects of the air, and of the airiform fluids introduced and produced in human bodies, relatively to animal œconomy. 4. A reward of niety-five dollars to the memoir which ſhall beſt trace the revolutions which the commerce of Touloufe has undergone, the means of extending it, thoſe of removing the obſtacles whether moral or phyſical, if any there be, which may prevent its progreſs and activity. The royal ſociety of medicine has crowned the memoir of Mr. Goquelin, on this ſubject—to determine by exact obſervations whether the ſcurvy is contagious. The ſame academy has conferred ſix golden medals on the authors of ſix excellent memoirs on the treatment of epidemics. The other three rewards they had offered, on the ſubject of medical topography, have been given to Meſſieurs Decaſter, ſurgeon of the regiment of Berry, to Mr. Didelot, phyſician of Remiremont, and to Mr. Darlac.

The ſame ſociety offers for their rewards of the enſuing year the following ſubjects: 1. To determine by chymical analyſis what is the nature of the antiſcorbutic remedies, extracted from the ſpecies of crucifers, the cocholaria, the creſſes, and the raiſin. 2. A reward of twenty-five guineas, founded by the King, on the following ſubject—what are the advantages and dangers of bark, in the different remitting fevers? As uſual the ſociety will diſtribute at the firſt annual ſitting the ſeveral premiums of encouragement which it has to diſpoſe of: To the beſt memoir on the medical conſtitution of the ſeaſons, and the epidemical diſeaſes of the kingdom.

After the diſtribution of all thoſe rewards was finiſhed, an excellent memoir of Mr. Mauduit was read, entitled new means of adminiſtering medical electricity, another of Mr. Laſſone, entitled a new and cheap method of preparing the extract of opium, by digeſtion, compared with that obtained by a ſix months digeſtion, and their effects compared.

Nov. 27. We have accounts from Bourdeaux, that ſeveral failures have happened there, ſaid to be occaſioned by the ſuddenneſs of the peace, which left many ſpeculators, who immagined the war would laſt till 1785, overſtocked with merchandiſes, for which there is now but an indifferent market.

Nov. 28. Letters of authority from Vienna confirm the acount that the Emperor is going to take a journey to Italy, from which it is concluded there will be no war.

Bruſſels, Nov. 18. The fate of the city of Dantzick fixes the public curioſity. The inhabitants perſiſt in refuſing to give the King of Pruſſia the ſatiſ-

faction he demands. His troops remain around the walls, and within cannon shot. They preserve the exactest watch to prevent any provision from entering the city, where useless mouths are increased by the flight of the neighbouring peasants, who have retired with their effects into the place. In the interim, the commerce and navigation of the city, are totally suspended.

Dec. 2. There are some politicians, who pretend that the Emperor by his proceedings on the frontiers of the Austrian Flanders, wishes to bring the Low-Dutch to call upon England to support them in their claim to the Barrier, as the guarantee thereof, and to oblige them to resume their ancient connexions with that kingdom.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22. Yesterday morning about half past eleven o'clock, an explosion like the firing of cannon was heard in our port, and some moments after a thick smoke, attended with flames, was seen to issue from the Rhynland, Captain Mulder. In less than an hour the ship appeared on fire from stem to stern, without our being able to learn how the accident happened. The flames having then communicated to the cable by which the vessel was tied, she became the sport of the waves, and the tide of flood being at that time in its greatest force, it carried her into the inner part of the harbour which obliged several vessels that were there to cut their fastenings, to escape this inflamed mass. At the fall of the tide the vessel, which had been carried on shore, remained dry, and at the departure of the post continued burning. Notwithstanding the activity exerted to extinguish the flames, they were not able to succeed, and therefore were obliged to confine their endeavours to cut off all communication between her and the other vessels, which was effected by the assistance of a number of boats. Some persons perished on this occasion.

Oct. 23. The loss of the Rhynland is now thus to be accounted for:—The vessel being to be put out of commission, all the heavy artillery had been taken out of her, and afterwards the powder. The crew had been ordered to sweep away the powder that should be shed, and the Captain had recommended to them to be particularly careful. He was writing in his cabin, when the vessel received a shock, which overturned the table that stood before him. He got out of the cabin, but found the ship all in flames. It is thought that fifty persons perished on this occasion. Some say, that half the crew, which consisted of 170 men, are lost. The superior officers, it is believed, are all saved.

LONDON, *October* 4.

A German naturalist, a Mr. Hedwig, has made what is esteemed a very important discovery in natural history, and by the series of experiments proves what Linnæus, &c. looked for in vain, the propagation of mosses, which is now found to be, according to the sexual system, by seed.

A few days ago as the Prince was riding in the neighbourhood of W——r, his horse flung a shoe. He alighted near the door of a cottage, where he saw a lad and a girl talking together, and sent his servant away with the horse. The girl was pretty, and attracted his notice; she dropt a curtsey as he came towards her, "well my pretty maid, what soft things does Colin say to you this fine morning?" She smiled, and the man coloured. "When is the happy day to be?" "I don't know Sir," said the girl. "Father says we wants money, and please your honour," said the lad. "How much, (asked the Prince) would satisfy him?" We ha' got ten pounds to buy things with, but we want as much more for expences, and I owes a little money." The Prince was charmed with the girl's beauty and modesty, and after looking at her some time took her by the hand and said, "If you'll make this good lad happy, I'll give you ten pounds, but I'll have a kiss into the bargain;" and putting his hand into his pocket, he took out ten guineas, and received thanks for it from the lips of the girl herself.

Oct. 20. That very important object, for which our society of arts, &c. so wisely offered a premium, the cultivation of nutmegs in the West-Indies, will now in all probability soon be accomplished; the French King's gardener at the isle of Bourbon has written an express paper to Monsieur de Sartine, in which he has ascertained the fructification of the nutmeg-tree, and actually raised in the garden that he has the care of, thirty-eight male aromatic nutmeg-trees, and eight female trees, from the nuts got in two importations from the Moluccas. [May not this idea, under due intendance, be adopted in the soil of some of the American states?]

Oct. 21. The forgeries on the bank have been imputed to an American; how truly, we pretend not to determine. But assuming this for a fact, should we not recollect that the Congress currency (the bank-paper of America for the time being) was forged by one of our own people in immense quantities. If an American therefore has actually been concerned in the forgery, he has made a severe return, and paid the English in their own coin.

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

Dennis Shebane was indicted last week at the Old Bailey, for a street robbery on Alex Shaw.

The prosecutor a sailor, deposed, that on the 14th of this month, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he (in company with James Scott, a witness) was suddenly knocked down and robbed of his watch, by the prisoner, in Plough-Court, Ratcliff Highway.

James Scott, the witness, a Scotch sailor, also gave a very humourous account, in a very grave way, of the robbery. Being a sailor, he said that the prisoner *bore down* upon the prosecutor, and gave him a *broadside*, in Plough-Court, and then *sheered off*. That the prosecutor *piped all hands* when he was *laid keel upwards*. That the prisoner *ran right before the wind*, to whom he *gave chase*; but that the prisoner *tacked to the starboard*, and then he (the witness) *hauled his wind*. That another *frigate coming up, ran along side of the prisoner, on whom he poured his whole broadside*, and made him *surrender*; but that he (Scott) was entitled to his *prize-money*, never having *lost sight* of the prisoner, *during the chase*.

Scott's evidence created a deal of diversion in court; nor could the judges refrain their risible faculties on the terra-marine description. As he was confirmed by another witness, in a more intelligible dialect, but who still added, the prosecutor was *half seas over*, the prisoner was convicted, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

Nov. 17. While the people of France are distressed for want of specie, the King and Royal Family dine publicly on more gold and silver plate, than would relieve the Caisse d'Escomte, three times over. This reminds us of a remark in Dr. Burney's musical history on one of the German Courts, whose splender, he says, is supported in an extraordinary stile, while the whole country displays nothing but poverty and misery in the extreme.

The Dutchess of Kingston is said to have lost twenty thousand pounds by the failure of the Caisse d'Escomte at Paris. She placed that sum in the French fund about a month before she last set out for Petersburgh.

A correspondent observes, that whatever may be the fate of the Loyalists in America, they surely deserve the most severe punishment. Their crimes are of the blackest die, viz. HONESTY, and love of Great-Britain. Had they followed the example of the VIRTUOUS friends of government at home, they would ere now have shifted sides, explained away their former principles, and formed a COALITION on a BROAD BASIS with Congress—they would have buried all animosities, "and wonder what the Devil they had been squabbling about." But, alas! poor men! they could not take a hint.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 13.

"A difference of opinion on the most serious subjects is held by the Delegates of the Volunteers, and the representatives of the people; but what is most extraordinary, the Roman Catholics and Dissenters have formed a junction, and in their writings and speeches insinuate a necessity of resorting to the first principle of government. Be assured of this, that a general alarm pervades the whole country."

By the resolutions proposed at the meetings of the Irish Delegates, it appears that their military representatives think differently from the civil representatives, and the business of reform they are determined to carry at all events.

The Delegates of the province of Munster, previous to their going off for Dublin, came to the following resolution: "Resolved, that all our former resolutions be put into immediate execution."

Extract of a letter from Shields, November 12.

"I am extremely happy to inform you of the arrival, last night, of his Majesty's sloop Kite, commanded by Lieutenant Gunter, which we had given out for lost, some time back. She is greatly damaged, and her ship's company has experienced every hardship that is possible to imagine, having been out in one of the most severe, and at the same time longest gales of wind that ever was remembered by the oldest seamen on this coast. She is without masts, bowsprit, sails and anchors, and had not even a boat on board (they being stove to pieces by the violence of the sea) to send on shore for refreshment; and in this distressed situation she was lying at the mercy of the waves for fifteen days, and when she arrived she had but one day's provision on board. Just before the gale came on, she took, off the Isle of May, a large Dutch smuggler, after an hour's obstinate resistance, which, I am sorry to add, foundered in the gale, and every soul on board perished. They also saw two sloops go down, one of which was close to the Kite, but it was impossible for her to afford them the least assistance, she being, except foundering, in as bad a condition. I am fearful one of these is the Hopewell, commanded by our friend Captain Brown; I am also fearful that we shall have but bad accounts of our shipping. The Kite put into three different bays, but was always drove out to sea again by the violence of the wind. The wind for these seven weeks past has blown terribly hard from the westward, sometimes to the southward of west, but generally W. S. W."

Dec. 18. The last accounts received from Sir Guy Carleton mention, that there is not that strict harmony and reciprocal amity subsisting between his Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States which has been so long wished for, and is so essential to the mutual benefit of all parties. Some differences, it seems have taken place which have been carried to a considerable length, and strongly indicate the settled dislike that pervails among the lower orders of the people. Sir Guy has been obliged, in a recent instance, to interpose his authority, by public proclamation, on the subject of an insult committed on an American vessel; but till he and his army quits New-York and its environs, it is not expected there will be any adequate prevention against the consequences of such an outrage.

The demand of the Irish convention is almost generally misunderstood in this country. They have demanded nothing from Great-Britain; they have applied for a parliamentary reform through the medium of their legislature, which is no more than what has been claimed by the county of York, and which has been moved for in the House of Commons here by Mr. William Pitt and his friends.

A plan has lately been laid before the Ministry for recruiting the army and militia from the youth of the parish poor drawn by ballot, within limited ages, to serve for limited terms; by which we hear the projector has evinced an annual saving to government of very considerable sums.

A proposal has also been made for the improvement of the royal navy, by avoiding the odious practice of impressing seamen. For this purpose a register is recommended to be kept up of all ships whatever at the ports to which they belong, so that when men are wanted for the navy, a requisition founded on the just proportion of the seamen at each port to the whole, should be made by the Admiralty to the respective ports of Great-Britain and Ireland for their quota, accompanied with a general embargo, from which any port or single vessel may be released upon furnishing the number of men required.

The 11th of December, a court-martial was held at Portsmouth for the trial of captain Sutton, of his Majesty's ship the Isis, for neglect of duty, on the 16th of April 1781, in the East-Indies, on an expedition, then under the command of Commodore Johnstone, (alias Governor Johnstone, alias Commissioner Johnstone) when after a full and candid hearing, the court were pleased to acquit him honorably of the crime laid to his charge.

Monday last came on in the House of Lords, the second reading of the bill for vesting the direction of the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain directors, &c. and for admitting council to the bar, in behalf of the Company, after long debates the question of adjournment was put, when there appeared,

Contents 69, Proxies 18—87.
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Majority against the ministry 8.

The Prince of Wales gave his vote this morning and in his first vote he was left in a minority. It was a question agitated in the select circle of his friends, whether he should not speak on the India-bill, of which he most warmly approves, but it was determined that he should not speak.

Advices from Vienna of the 6th ult. mention, that Prince Czartorinsky had set off from thence for Warsaw, an express having brought him the dreadful news of his palace having been burnt to ashes, and of the Princess his daughter having perished in the flames.

The Baker and Astley, Roberts and Camel, (transports) from New-York, are arrived at Greenock, with part of the 71st regiment.

The Ticket No. 22,151, drawn a prize of 20,000l. is the joint property of Mr. George Ward, of Warwick-Lane and Major Alexander Duff, of the 58th regiment, now on his passage from Gibraltar.

The power of Russia is now arrived at an eminence altogether unexampled: while the Ottoman empire is only kept from falling into ruin by those spasms of a declining state, the convulsive struggles of superstition against an over powering imbeciliy, deriving its origin from the nature and form of the Turkish government. For a time the contest will doubtless be fierce and obstinate, but in the end the Empress must prevail, when victory and plunder yield her ample compensation in glory and profit for all her expences of blood and treasure.

Russia recoils from her first start! The neutrality of Britain and the dubiety of Bourbon, will probably save Mahomet this bout.

It is certain, that Dr. Franklin has in a particular manner recommended it to Congress, to suppress gaming throughout all the domains of the United States of America.

Travellers lately returned from the Continent, agree that in France the people are well satisfied with the peace, though they ascribe it to the magnanimity of their Prince, in being content with procuring liberty to America, for which the grand Monarch began the war.—In Spain they stroke their whiskers, and stalk quietly away whenever the war is mentioned; but in Holland they splutter and frown, and are ready to

devour every Engliſhman they meet. In that country, it is evident a prevalence for the French ſtill prevails, which is not likely to be changed during the remembrance of the late hoſtilities.

There are (ſays a correſpondent) I believe, many people who frequently read news-papers, without attending to the importance of the word NEWS, or the idea it ought to furniſh us with. In the firſt place as news comes from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, ſo the very word itſelf points out to us, viz. N. North, E. Eaſt, W. Weſt, S. South; ſo that, I believe no language in the world can furniſh us with a title more equally expreſſive. Again, when ſeriouſly conſidered, it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz. Nobleneſs in our thoughts, Equity in our dealings, Wiſdom in our conduct and Sobriety in our lives.

BOSTON, *February* 5.

Extract of a late letter from Philadelphia.

"As every anecdote reſpecting great men is important, I will tell you one about General Waſhington.——While in town he delivered in his accounts to the comptroller, in a book. It comprehends a period of 8 years, *all in his own hand writing*,—— and every entry made in the moſt particular manner, ſtating the occaſion of each charge, ſo as to give as little trouble as poſſible in examining them. In this you ſee he has been as exemplary as in every other part of his conduct.——Happy would it have been for the United States, had each perſon who has handled public money been equally exact and punctual!"

NEW-YORK, *February* 12.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, January 27.

"You will be ſurpriſed, I make no doubt, to hear that five of the principal gentlemen of New-Haven, in conſequence of the unanimous deſire of the inhabitants, have obtained from our legiſlature a charter, to incorporate this town into a city. The corporation is to conſiſt of a mayor, aldermen, and common council, officers hitherto unknown in the eaſtern States; nothing can be more wiſe and more liberal than the principles on which this charter is founded; the corporation will enjoy a greater degree of power than in any governments, ſuffice it to ſay that the recovery of any debt whatever, can never exceed three months. This charter which will ſoon be printed, offers to every man, of whatever religion or political principles, the right of citizenſhip, legal peace, and a participation of all immunities. The power of this corporation extends to the embelliſhment of their city; they propoſe to have all their ſtreets, which you know are ſpacious, planted with trees, their houſes uniform, and all the roads leading to it ſtrait, and adorned on both ſides with a double plantation of elms as far as their juriſdiction extends. Early in the ſpring they intend carrying their pier more than a quarter of a mile further out, and to add to it, whatever can render the harbour ſafe and convenient. They likewiſe propoſe cutting a canal of three miles, to unite part of the river of Farmington with the waters of their own; this will open an eaſy communication into the heart of a country full of timber, maſts and ſpars. Determined to depend no longer on other States for the exportation of their ſtaples, they have exported this year all their flax-ſeed, in five veſſels of their own—In ſhort, they will ſtrain every nerve, and exert every laudable induſtry, to render their new city happy, free and commercial. They have alſo in view ſome literary eſtabliſhments. —Thus, the enlightened patriotiſm of a few, will cauſe the proſperity of this new city: may it become rich and flouriſhing, as it is already the moſt ſalubrious and elegant on the continent."

RICHMOND, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated January 23.

"*The Indians lately took a lad of the name of Cox priſoner, at a ſtation in Kentuckey called the Crab-Orchard. The Indians were followed and overtaken; they mercileſsly murdered the boy; our people in purſuit made a priſoner of one of the enemy, without his receiving a wound. The ſavage on falling into our hands ſhewed all the ſigns of conſternation and deſpair; and a good uſe no doubt might have been made of his terror, by making a certain diſcovery of what tribe of Indians has lately infeſted the Kentuckey path, in the wilderneſs: But imprudently one of the company gave him a* Georgia parole; *being no doubt provoked by the murder of the lad Cox. About the beginning of this month two men were killed on the waters of Salt-River in Jefferſon county, one by the name of Archer, a perſon of ſome note in that country. The 16th inſt. 3 men whoſe names are yet unknown, were found dead on the path near Cumberland river; it appeared they were killed in their tent about two nights before: By ſome token left, it is believed to be done by Cherokees; or rather a banditti of that nation, ſettled below the Whirl on the Teneſee.*"

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 18.

A Correſpondent from Leeſburg has ſent us the following ſingular Intelligence: "A Farmer's Wife in this Neighbourhood, being 4 Months pregnant, had a Miſcarriage of a Male Child, and in 5 Months afterwards was delivered of another, who is now alive and well."

Sunday laſt the Ice in the River Potomack began to break up, and on Monday ran very rapid, exhibiting an Appearance of ſuch vaſt Bodies of Ice and Timber as was never before known by the oldeſt Inhabitants here.—Our Apprehenſions for the Shipping, Wharves and Stores were great; but luckily neither have received much Damage, and we are in Hopes the River will ſoon be clear.

We hear that much Damage has been done at George-Town by the breaking up of the Ice in this River.

Yeſterday paſſed through this Town, from a Viſit to his Excellency General Waſhington, the Hon. Major General Baron STEUBEN, on his Way to the Northward.

The Ship ———, Capt. Atwood, from Boſton, and the Sloop ———, Capt. Brown, from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, are arrived here.——They have been a long Time in the Bay.

Brig Two Friends, Capt. Piper; Sloop ———, Capt. Ingerſol; and Schooner ———, Captain Row, all from Cape-Ann, are in the Bay.

Meſſieurs RICHARDS *and* COMPANY,

Be pleaſed to publiſh the following Act of the Aſſembly of this State, paſſed a few Years ſince, together with a few Obſervations thereon, and you will oblige many of your Cuſtomers. I am, &c.

FREEHOLDER.

An Act for diſcouraging extenſive Credits, and repealing the Act preſcribing the Method of proving Book Debts, paſſed in 1779.

"WHEREAS the method of proving book debts, and the long and extenſive credits formerly given by merchants and traders, hath been found by experience injurious to the people of this Commonwealth: *Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That from and after the firſt day of May next, the act, entitled "an act preſcribing the method of proving book debts" ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed, except only ſo far as relates to goods, wares and merchandize, ſold and delivered, or debts contracted before the firſt day of May.

And be it further enacted, That all actions or ſuits, founded upon account for goods, wares and merchandize, ſold and delivered, or for any articles charged in any ſtore account after the ſaid firſt day of May, ſhall be commenced and ſued within ſix months next after the cauſe of ſuch action or ſuit, or the delivery of ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, and not after; except that in caſe of the death of the creditors or debtors, before the expiration of the ſaid term of ſix months, the further time of twelve months from the death of ſuch creditor or debtor, ſhall be allowed for the commencement of any ſuch action or ſuit. And to prevent impoſition or deception herein, the reſpective time or date of the delivery of the ſeveral articles charged in any ſuch account, or of any receipt taken for the delivery of them, ſhall be particularly ſpecified. And, if any merchant or trader ſhall wilfully poſt date any article or articles in ſuch account, or the receipt taken for the delivery of them, he ſhall forfeit and pay tenfold the amount of the article or articles, or of the receipt taken for the delivery of them, ſo poſt dated, to be recovered with coſts in any court of record by petition, where the penalty incurred ſhall be under five pounds, or amounts to that ſum only; and by action of debt or information, where the penalty ſhall be more than five pounds, to the informer, where the informer proſecutes, or to the Commonwealth, where the proſecution ſhall be firſt inſtituted on the public behalf. And to prevent any doubt in the conſtruction hereof, it is hereby declared, that the beforementioned limitation of ſix months, ſhall take place and be computed from the reſpective dates or times of delivery of the ſeveral articles entered or charged in any ſuch account, and that all ſuch articles as ſhall have been of more than ſix months ſtanding when the action or ſuit was commenced, ſhall be diſallowed and rejected, and verdict ſhall be given or judgment rendered for no more than the amount of ſuch articles, as appear to have been actually charged or delivered within ſix months next before the commencement of the ſuit as aforeſaid. *And be it further enacted*, That every court and jury, by or before whom, any ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be tried, ſhall, and they are hereby required, *ex officio*, to take notice of this act, and determine accordingly, although the defendant ſhall not have pleaded it, in the ſame manner as if the ſame had been ſpecially pleaded, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding."

In a free commonwealth every man has a right to give his opinion of the laws, more eſpecially if he finds them injurious—If others concur, and a majority of the freeholders are of the ſame opinion, ſuch laws ought to be repealed or altered—therefore I offer this law to the conſideration of the good people of this country, with a few obſervations upon it.—Firſt then, we are to conſider whether credit is a benefit to the people of a country or not—moſt governments have found it very uſeful even in critical periods, when there was no poſſibility of raiſing ſupplies immediately from the ſubject, yet by credit, ſums have been borrowed ſufficient to ſave a ſinking ſtate.—There are few individuals but have experienced great benefits from it.—The induſtrious farmers and planters, while their crops are coming to maturity, are, by credit, provided with the means of cultivating the ground, and ſupplying their families with comfortable neceſſaries: When their crops are ready they pay their creditors, and both are ſatisfied and benefited.—Nor is it any objection that a few imprudent people make an ill uſe of credit.—What bleſſing is it we poſſeſs that may not be, nay that is not abuſed? And ſhall we then continue a law to prevent credit, becauſe a few imprudent people would make an ill uſe of it?—I hope not—for however the rich and full may be able to do without it, the middling claſs of people, (the moſt reſpectable in every ſenſe of the word) have found it very uſeful, and, if the bulk of them are of my mind, they will petition the Aſſembly, at the next ſeſſion, to have this law repealed, or altered in ſuch way that a man may truſt his neighbour more than ſix months, without ſuing him, or running the riſk of loſing the debt, merely for his good opinion and confidence.

If then credit is uſeful this law ought to be repealed, becauſe no traders, unleſs their dealings are very confined, can comply with it.—Numerous inſtances will ſoon happen, in which it will lay in the choice of thoſe he has truſted whether they will pay him or not.—Suppoſe a merchant had accounts with fifty different people, whoſe debts were contracted laſt July or Auguſt, the ſix months expired in January or February laſt, he muſt have employed two or three riders to viſit thoſe people in the late inclement ſeaſon, and ſuch of them as happened to be from home muſt be ſued immediately, or the time would elapſe:—Or, if a man die in ſix months after he contracts a debt, how can his executors or adminiſtrators pay ſuch a debt, without laying their eſtates liable to the heir, who may plead this righteous act, and oblige them to refund the money out of their own property?—This law ſeems calculated for throwing every embarraſment in the way of the traders, for the ſix months is not to run on from the laſt article in the account, but ſo ſoon as any article has been delivered ſix months, it is in the debtors choice to pay or not, unleſs a ſpecialty is given; therefore no merchant is ſafe, unleſs he takes a ſpecialty every time he truſts his goods—for ſending round to his cuſtomers when the ſix month have run out on each article in the account, will be endleſs—the trouble and expence of it more than any buſineſs can ſupport.

There is another ſtrong reaſon againſt this law, it endangers the morals of the people, by holding out a ſtrong temptation to defraud their creditors; for though to their honour be it ſpoken, I have not known one inſtance where the law has been pleaded in bar of a debt—yet it is ſhocking to think that any law ſhould be founded on ſuch principles, that a man would be aſhamed to plead it, even for his own benefit.—Wherefore as we find that credit has been, and may be uſeful, and that the act for diſcouraging credit is like to deſtroy it entirely, corrupt the morals of the people, and deſtroy all confidence among men, let us declare one and all againſt it.

To be Sold by Public Sale, on Tueſday the 18*th of May next, if not ſold before by private Sale,*

A *LOT of GROUND, on Wolf-Street,* 32 *feet front and* 152 *feet deep, on the front of which there is a good Log Stable,* 20 *by* 32 *feet.—Said Lot may be divided if ſuitable to the Purchaſer.—The Conditions are, one third of the purchaſe-money to be paid on receiving the deed, one third in ſix months after, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of ſale.* THOMAS FLEMING.

Alexandria, March 17.

WANTED

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, that can be well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry.—For ſuch an one generous wages will be given, by DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, March 16.

TO BE SOLD, for Ready Money.

A *Very valuable LOT of GROUND, oppoſite Mr. Lomax's Tavern, the property of Ralph Wormeley, Eſq;—Apply to*

DANIEL M'PHERSON, jun.

Alexandria, March 17, 1784.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant

CHARIOT,

With Harneſs.

Inquire at the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

THE SPECTACLES.

ROBIN, who to the plow was bred,
And who could neither write nor read,
Seeing the good old people use,
To read with glasses cross the nose,
Which they forever wore about them,
And said they could not read without them,
Happen'd one day to come to town,
And, as he saunter'd up and down,
He spy'd a shop, where such like things
Hung dangling in a row on strings.
It took him in the head to stop,
And ask the master of the shop,
If he could furnish folks that need
With glasses that could make 'em read;
Or sell'n a pair of what d'ye call it,
Would fit his nose, and would not gall it?
The man his draw'r in one hand took,
The other opes a Bible book;
The draw'r contained of glasses plenty,
From three times one to three and twenty;
Some set in horn, and some in leather;
But Robin could approve of neither;
And when an hundred pairs had try'd,
And still had thrown 'em all aside,
The man grew peevish, Bob grew vext,
And swore he could not read the text.
'Not read! confound you for a fool;
'I'll hang if e'er you went to school;
'Could you e'er read without the help
'Of spectacles?' Why no, you whelp:
Do people who can walk without,
Buy wooden legs to stump about?"

I HAVE just arrived in the Ship Thomison, from London, a very large cargo of Goods, (which will be sold, by the package or piece, at my stores in Tappahannock and Fredericksburg) among which are about 20 chariots, post-chaises, phaetons, French bur and Cologne millstones, a large assortment of music and music-books, a variety of mahogany furniture, glasses, a great variety of pickles, blank books, silks, French grammars, cordage, and anchors of all sizes.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

THE Ship THOMISON will take in TOBACCO for LONDON, at £. 8 Sterling per Ton, to be delivered alongside.—It is expected she will sail among the first Ships.—Apply to

A. M'CALL.

Tappahannock, Feb. 1, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

And a reasonable Time given for Payment,

SIX Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, situate on Capecapon-River, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, &c. and on the premises are all kinds of game—two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, about one hundred cleared and under good fence, a great part of it fresh and in good order for corn, hemp, or tobacco; there are on the premises, a tolerable dwelling-house, a large and commodious new barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; it is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as its situation for an excellent range equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive; the land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg, to Pittsburg and the Western Settlements, and within 20 miles of the borough of Winchester, which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade of any inland town on the Continent.——Also to be sold, at public vendue, on the first Tuesday in May next, in the borough aforesaid, a large STONE HOUSE, situate on the main street, well calculated for public or private business, and was formerly a Tavern, known by the name of the Red Cooper's Tavern; it has an arched cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, two stables and other out-houses, with an excellent draw-well.——Likewise will be sold at the same time another DWELLING-HOUSE, of about 50 feet front, adjoining the Stone House, suitable for a tavern or store.——The purchaser will be indulged to pay £. 250 of the purchase-money at £. 50 per annum; and the houses will rent from 80 to £. 100 per year. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber in Winchester.

PATRICK MURRAY.

March 11, 1784.

A Variety of Blank Books, Sealing-Wax, best Irish Wafers, British Inkpowder, Writing-Paper, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, in this Town, sundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND, on several Streets, and well situated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in the County of Loudon, whereon the late ANDREW ADAM *lived, containing about 600 acres, situated between Goose-Creek and Leesburg, about three miles from the latter, and convenient to four merchant mills; and has on it a very good stream, on which was formerly a merchant mill, but suffered to go down for want of repair.——There are cleared and in grass about 70 acres of very good meadow, which for sometime past has been neglected, but may easily be put in good order; about two thirds of the place is cleared, and in good order for wheat or other small grain; also 400 very fine bearing fruit-trees, equal to any in the State, either for keeping or cyder, twenty or thirty hogsheads of which may be made yearly, as there is a good cyder mill, and the orchard seldom fails bearing; there is a good framed barn on the premises, and no other improvements of consequence, so the purchaser may for them form his own plan; the situation is pleasant and healthy, and has a spring of very fine water thereon.—One third of the purchase-money will be expected on confirming the bargain, and a reasonable time allowed for the other two thirds, on giving bond with security, and paying interest regularly.—The premises may be viewed by applying to Mr.* FRANCIS ELGIN, *at present on the place; and for further particulars, inquire of the the Subscriber, living near Alexandria.*

ROBERT ADAM.

Aleaxndria, Feb. 24, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, at Shooter's-Hill, in the Neighbourhood of Alexandria,

ALL the personal Effects belonging to the Estate of JOHN MILLS, *Esq; deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, very valuable and elegant Houshold Furniture, Books, Wearing-Apparel, and sundry farming Utensils, &c. &c.——The Stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, to be sold on Saturday the 28th Inst.——The Negroes, and all the Furniture and moveable Effects, on Friday the 19th of March next.——The Sale will begin on each of those Days at 10 o'Clock A. M. and continue respectively until all are sold.——Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Five Pounds, on giving Bond with good Security to bear Interest from the Day of the Sale, if not paid at the Time the Money shall become due.*

All Creditors of the late JOHN MILLS, *Esq; are requested, as speedily as possible, to bring in their Claims duly authenticated to the Subscribers, in order that proper Measures may be taken to discharge them; and all Persons indebted to his Estate are earnestly required to make immediate Payment, as the Circumstances of the Estate will not possibly admit of any Indulgence being given.*

The Subscribers will also Let, for One Year, the Mansion-House of the late JOHN MILLS, *Esq; with about Twenty Acres of improved Land adjoining, so well known for its beautiful Situation, and the absolute Perfection of the Plan, in which Elegance and Conveniency are so happily united.——Any genteel Family, desirous of living in this Part of the Country, cannot be more agreeably accommodated than in a Residence at Shooter's-Hill.*

ROBERT T. HOOE,
CHARLES SIMMS,
WILLIAM BROWN, } *Administrators.*

Alexandria, February 18, 1784.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's shop, on Sunday evening last, the following articles, viz. A superfine olive-coloured cloth COAT, with plated buttons, faced with the same, and the edges not trimmed; seven yards of Irish Linen, eight yards of Sheeting ditto, two dozen and an half of large plain washed Buttons.—Whoever apprehends the thief, so that I get the articles again and he be convicted thereof, shall receive the above Reward; or, for the Coat and Linen, Ten Dollars, and in proportion for any part thereof.

JOHN LONGDEN.

Alexandria, March 3, 1784.

Alexandria, February 26, 1784.

THE Public is hereby informed, that a GRAMMAR-SCHOOL has been lately opened in this Place, by the Rev. WILLIAM M'WHIR, *a Gentleman well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the several other Branches of Literature, usually included in a classic Education.—The Subscribers having engaged him in this Undertaking, and finding his Abilities and Success fully answerable to the good Character, by which he was introduced to them, they cannot but think the School, under his Care, an Object worthy of more public Notice and Encouragement; and accordingly with Pleasure and Confidence, solicit the Patronage of the Friends of Learning in general, and especially of those in this Town and the neighbouring Country, who have Children to educate, and who, it is hoped, will feel themselves particularly interested in its Establishment and Success. In order to give Stability to the Institution, and to add to its Credit and Usefulness, the Government of it will be shortly vested in a Board of Trustees, or Visitors, constituted on the most liberal Principles; under whose Direction, capable Teachers, when needed, may be employed, frequent Examinations and Exhibitions held, and such other Measures pursued, as may appear to them best adapted to excite a laudable Emulation among the Youth, and to favour their Progress in their Studies.*

The French Language is also taught here by Mons. DELARUE, *whose Qualifications, as a Teacher, and the Reputation which he has hitherto sustained in that Capacity, justly entitle him to be employed by those who wish to obtain an accurate Acquaintance with a Language, that is not only to be considered as a very ornamental Part of a polite Education, but is daily becoming a more important Accomplishment of the Man of Business, especially in the mercantile Line.*

An English Master is at present much wanted in this Town, and a Person in that Character, coming well recommended, both for his Abilities and Morals, will meet with proper Encouragement.—If, besides teaching Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, he can also undertake to instruct those who desire it, in the English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Navigation and Surveying, he will be the more acceptable to many of his Employers, and find it conducive to his own Interest.—When a Person, thus qualified, can be procured and established here, the Schools will then be united (if the Measures should prove agreeable to those concerned in them) under the same Government, and such Arrangements made with respect to the Hours of Study, that Scholars may have the Opportunity of pursuing, at the same Time, different Branches of Learning, under the Instructions of the several Teachers, whom it may be thought proper for them to attend. Such a Regulation, it is conceived, will be attended with some important Advantages, particularly to the industrious Youth, who are desirous of making the most profitable Improvement of their Time, and of acquiring an Education on as extended a Scale as possible.

Good Accommodations may be procured for Scholars coming from a Distance; and the Expence of Boarding and Tuition, will be made as moderate as the Circumstances of the Times and the Place will allow.

ROBERT M'CREA,
JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, on the head branches of Gibbon's-Run, ten miles below Romney Court-House, thirty-six miles from Winchester, and adjoining a tract of land belonging to Dr. Craik, on the main road to the above mentioned Court-House;—they are both well wooded, and have excellent springs of water thereon, and a large quantity of meadow may be made on both Tracts;—one of them contains, by patent, 403 acres, the other 275.—They will be sold either separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser.—An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, and the terms made known, by applying to ELIAS POSTON, County Lieutenant of Hampshire, or the Subscriber in Alexandria.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

Alexandria, Feb. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable NEGRO WENCH, *about 18 years of Age, has had one child, is very stout and hearty, and fit for house or plantation work.——Corn, wheat, flour, tobacco or cash, will be received in payment, and credit given till the first of November next.——Inquire of*

ROBERT ADAM.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1784.

☞ LAMPBLACK, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princess* Streets—by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.